duties and clearing charges has been adopted while revising the prices of formulations based on these drugs except Cefotaxime and Cephaloridine prices of which are not controlled.

Import of Bulk Drags

3100. PROF I. G. SANADI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that not more than fifty bulk drugs and not more than thirty finished medicines are being imported in the country;

(b) if so, what are the names of the bulk drugs and finishd medicines imported year-wise, during the last three years and what was the total CIF value of each drug and finished medicines per year;

(c) the number of these drugs and finished medicines which are outside price control;

(d) what is the criteria under which each has been kept outside price control;

(e) whether it a fact that the imports of penultimate and intermediate is increasing every year; and

(f) if so, what was the total imports of intermediates/penultimates during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b) No Sir. Though the country is self sufficient in respect of almost all fonnulation requirement and 70% of bulk drug requirements (in value terms), in terms of numbers, about 350 bulk drugs and 100 formulations are reported to be imported of different values and quantities.

(c) and (d) A background note for discussion on the Review of Drug Policy, 1986 has been placed on the Table of the House on 12-8-1992.

(e) and (f) Due to the increase in indigenous production and exports, the import of raw material also increases. However the pharmaceutical sector has been maintaining positive trade balance successively for the last four years. The import value of intermediates during the last three years is given below :

Year	Intermediate C.I.F. Value
1989-90 . .	Rs. 168.20 crores
1990-91 . .	Rs. 176.70 crores
1991-92 . .	Rs. 243.75 crores

Cost of fertilizer production at Sindri Unit of FCI

3101. SHRI GAYA SINGH: Will the the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited produced fertilizer at costs comparable or lower than many high capacity plants;

(b) if so, whether Government are implementing and revamping proposal for increasing the capacity utilisation of the Unit; and

(c) what are the details of the revamping proposals, incremental returns projected, and actions taken by Government for their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI) is implementing a revamping scheme for its Sindri Unit at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.23 crores, including a provision of Rs. 10.078 crores for revamping of the Captive Power Plant. FCI has already spent Rs. 4.46 crores on the scheme. FCI also has schemes estimated to cost of Rs. 33.30 crores for modernising the Sindri plant. The main objective of these schemes is to sustain production, combat pollution and improve capacity utilisation. During the year 1993-94, a budgetary provision of Rs. 67.50 crores has been made for FCI. In view of the budgetary constraints, it has not ben possible to take up FCI's proposal for a new Captive Power Plant of 2 x 19 MW capacity at an estimated cost of Rs. 142.64 crores.

Charge-sheet issued to Marketing Executive, IDPL

3102. SHRI BRAHMADEO ANAND PASWAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply to the Unstarred question No. 462 given in the Rajya Sabha on 29th July, 1993 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the official had made clear to the management on 6th June, 1989 that the crux of the matter are the charges and not the transfer which he had already accepted in the meeting held on 14-3-89 in the office of C&MD;

(b) whether is it a fact that the official had been requesting the management that either he should be condemned or clear of the charges and should be informed in a direct manner instead of linking with the transfer, with reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons for denying that the official has not been on economical pressure when the company had stopped all his means of livelihood and was using the delaying tactics despite of official's request to expedite it; and

(d) the reasons for the company not issuing the charge-sheet of unauthorised absence in June, 1989 when G.M. (Sales) and Functional Director both were available at that time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTIUZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (d) The question relates to a former Marketing Executive of IDPL whose services were terminated by the company in accordance with the provisions of Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules of the company. For emp-ployees below the Board level, Government is neither the Appointing, Disciplinary, Appellate nor the Reviewing Authority and as such the Government does not intervene in the service matters of such employees of the public sector undertakings.

The company has reported that the said employee had filed a Writ Petition in the Hon'ble Delhi High Court against the disciplinary proceedings initiated against by him by the mangement and the Writ Petition was dismissed by the Hon'ble Delhi High Court. While dismissing the petition, the Hon'ble Delhi High Court observed "The petitioner has been unauthorisedly abstainig himself from joining March, 1989. This is nothing short of indiscipline. In these circumstances, we are not inclined to interfere Dismissed." Aggrieved by these orders of the High Court, the petitioner filed two Special Leave Petitions in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India which were also rejected.

उर्वरकों का आयात

3103. **श्री राम गोपाल यादव** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में उर्वरकों का आयात किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न प्रकार के आयातित तथा स्वदेशी उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में क्या अंतर है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि हमारे उर्वरक उद्योग पर उर्वरकों के इस आयात का प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा स्वदेशी उर्वरक उद्योग को संरक्षण प्रदान करने तथा देश में इनके उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एदुआर्डो फेलेरियो) : (क) यूरिया, एम ओ पी और डी ए पी वे प्रमुख उर्वरक हैं जिनका देश में आयात किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) से (घ) एम ओ पी की संपूर्ण आवश्यकता आयातों के माध्यम से पूरी की जाती है । जहां तक यूरिया का संबंध है इसे 2760/- प्रति टन (स्थानीय कर के अतिरिक्त) के अधिकतम सांविधिक मूल्य पर बेचा जा रहा है जो देश भर में समान रूप से लागू है । सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित उपभोक्ता मूल्यों में आयातित और स्वदेशी यूरिया के मध्य कोई अंतर नहीं है ।

जहां तक फास्फेटिक और पोटाशिक उर्वरकों का संबंध है 25-8-1992 से मूल्य एवं संचलन नियंत्रण वापस ले लिये गये हैं तथा इन उर्वरकों के लिए कोई शासित मूल्य नहीं हैं । इन उर्वरकों के मूल्य बाजार शक्तियों द्वारा निर्धारित किए जाते हैं । फास्फेटिक तथा पोटाशिक उर्वरकों के अनियंत्रण के परिणामस्वरूप स्वदेशी रूप से उत्पादित डी ए पी तथा कम्पलैक्स उर्वरकों के फार्म गेट मूल्यों में तेजी से वृद्धि हुई । डी ए पी का स्वदेशी रूप से निर्माण करने वाले एकक विशेष रूप से प्रभावित हुए क्योंकि उनके उत्पादन की लागत आयातित डी ए पी की अवतरण लागत से अपेक्षाकृत उच्च थी ।

डी ए पी के स्वदेशी उत्पादन की लागत में कमी लाने के लिए ताकि यह आयातित डी ए पी के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धा कर सके तथा इसका उत्पादन होता रहे, सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गये हैं :–

(1) आयातित फास्फोरिक एसिड पर सीमा शुल्क समाप्त कर दिया गया है ।

(2) डी ए पी और एम ओ पी के संबंध में तथा तदनुरूपी एन पी के के लिए उनके न्यूट्रिएन्ट्स के आधार पर 1000 रुपए प्रति टन की रियायत रबी 1992-93 के दौरान अनियंत्रण के तत्कालिक प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए किसानों को की गयी बिक्री पर घोषित की गई है ।

(3) सभी फास्फेटिक और पोटाशिक उर्वरकों तथा उनके कच्चे मालों पर रेलवे भाड़ा रियायत स्वीकृत की गयी है ।

(4) नये संयंत्र लगाने के लिए वर्तमान संयंत्रों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए पूंजीगत मालों तथा उपस्करों पर आयात शुल्क समाप्त कर दिया गया है ।